

BOSTON RECORDER.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, NO. 3, ROGERS'S BUILDINGS, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1820.

Price, \$6.00 a year, payable in 6 months, or \$2.62 a year, if paid in advance.

MISSION AT CEYLON.

From the Panoplist.
Journal of Rev. B. C. Meigs,
Missionary at Batticotta, Ceylon.

Jan. 6, 1818. Christian David, with his two youngest daughters, came to Batticotta this morning. Mr. D. preached to a number of hearers, which is a little more than 200 when he preaches. I am able to collect so many to hear me.

Scholars from two or three of my schools are included in the above mentioned number. Mrs. David will spend a few days here, to visit and converse with some of the neighboring women, and induce them, if possible, to come here on the Sabbath, and also to send their daughters to school. Mr. D. will leave his children above-mentioned with us for the present. He wishes them to receive English education. They eat at our table, and will be considered as a part of our family.

An elder daughter, who lived some time here, has now gone to her brother and sister Poor at Tillamook. They are all amiable children.

It is of great importance that they receive a good education, as Mr. D. says that they may eventually be employed to teach schools of their own sex in the heathen. They dress in the English mode. Their father does the work, but their mother still continues her dress. The dress of the higher natives is very convenient for this climate. It is also modest and very neat, and the great advantage of being commonly cheap. It greatly increases the value of a native, to dress after the English fashion.

A few weeks since, two boys came in a manner worthy of notice. The one of the first belong to Pondicherry, the Coromandel coast. They came to trade. While here, their son was seized away by a man who was going to Trincomalee to trade. There he was.

He however got back to Jaffna; and his absence his parents had related to Pondicherry in search of him. They had no one in Jaffna to take care of him. He wandered about some time in place to place, in search of food, and at last to reside. At last a person, who was acquainted with my plan of taking boys, saw him, and brought him to me.

Under these circumstances, I could not refuse to take him, although his parents are here to make an agreement with me. His appearance is now good; though when first he came here he appeared half starved and was almost naked. He is about sixteen or seventeen years of age—very intelligent and amiable—attentive to his business, and makes good progress in study.

He speaks the Tamil language very correctly. I should, before this time, have written to his father, to inform him of his son's residence with us; but the boy does not know the name of his father, as he was called by the name of his trade, and not by his proper name. I hope soon, however, to be able to write to him.

The other boy is about twelve years of age, and much like the first in his manners. His parents are dead, and he has no other relations to take care of him. He has some time past lived with a Pandareem, a kind of privileged beggar who he says, is very unkind to him. When he left Pandareem, who lives about four miles from here, he wandered about several days, seeking some one who would set him to work, and give him his rice. Some one to whom he made known his situation, told him that I was in the habit of taking boys, and giving them food, and learning. He came to me, and was very hard to be taken. I consented to take him, and he could learn further concerning him. He has since then conducted himself well, and appears to be very happy.

He was able to read and write when he came, and he now applies himself with great diligence. I cannot hope that both these boys have been sent to me by a kind Providence for the good of their own souls, and the souls of others.

Dec. 15. Have just heard of the death of one of my neighbours, the father of two fine boys, whom I have taken to school. Their mother died some years ago. Their father was here on Saturday last, but is now silent in death. I cannot but admire the goodness of God in the care of these little orphans. It is a great blessing to me that this man signed the name of his boys. His relations have always been much opposed to it, but the subject been delayed till now, and not, in all probability, have been sent to me. God is indeed a father to the fatherless. Through the charity of some where all their wants will be supplied.

This man died of the epidemic, which so extensively prevailed in all parts of India, the year past. He was the first instance of it in Batticotta. I know of his sickness, till it was too late for any assistance.

This morning the manigarr, (the head of the Batticotta) one of the most respectable men, called on me, inquiring respecting the epidemic.

I made many observations to them concerning the uncertainty of life, and the great importance of being prepared for death. This almost insensibly led to much conversation, relative to various points of the Christian and heathen religions. Some of the people were disposed to cavil; others to hear attentively. The manigarr was much inclined to cavilling. He manifested much pride, and much ignorance. It is difficult to say which predominated.

After I had made some observations respecting heaven and hell, the manigarr asked very significantly, "how do you know these things? Did any person ever come from the other world to tell you?" Yes, I replied, Jesus Christ, the Son of God, came from heaven into this world. He knew all things, and has told us all things, which it is necessary for us to know respecting them. He has told us the truth, and if you will candidly examine the Scriptures, you will see that they are a revelation from God.

The manigarr did not profess to believe that men are sinners. After mentioning a number of the most obvious proofs of the wickedness of men, I turned to the door, near which he stood, and pointing to the lock, asked him if he would tell me why it was put upon the door? He replied, to keep out thieves. The fact, said I, that all men, who wish to live in security, put locks upon their doors, is proof enough of the wickedness of men. The manigarr did not appear disposed to talk any more, and soon withdrew. Before he retired, however, I urged upon him the importance of examining the Scriptures for himself. He said, he had no Bible. I replied that I would lend him one. He excused himself by saying, he would believe it was good, because I said so.

The heathens, when pressed on the subject, will rarely defend their idol worship, but say it is only for show. They all, like many nominal Christians, expect to go to heaven by their good works.

After the rest of the people had gone, I asked the manigarr to stay and hear me further on the subject, and then conversed with him more than an hour longer. He appeared really desirous to be informed, and exhibited more candor than almost any native with whom I have ever spoken on the subject of religion. He frankly confessed, that in the heathen religion there is no sin; and no way in which sin can be pardoned, without rendering an equivalent; that if a man sins, he must be punished equal to the desert of his sins. His ideas, however, of the demerit of sin, are very defective. He asked whether real Christians will not be punished for their sins after death, before they are made happy? On being answered in the negative, he asked how it was consistent with the justice of God to forgive sin? I told him, that the justice of God would not permit him to forgive sin without a satisfaction, and then proceeded to show him how justice and mercy have met together, in the atonement made by Christ—how all the ends of God's law are answered by this, as much as they would be by the eternal punishment of the sinner. I dwelt a long time upon this point, as of fundamental importance. He then made inquiries respecting the nature, extent, and desert, of sin. On these subjects I find the heathens are lamentably ignorant. I gave him, as well as I was able, a scriptural view of the subject, showed him the strictness of God's law, and the nature of sins of omission as well as those of commission. Of this distinction he appeared wholly ignorant. I then showed him how the bad motives of wicked men taint all their apparently good actions, particularly when they do good merely to be seen of men. He pleaded guilty to this subject, and confessed that he had often performed actions which he supposed very good, from no other motive than to be seen and praised by his fellow men. All these subjects appeared new to him, and he expressed himself highly pleased with the information he had obtained. How much sincerity there is in his professions, time will show. I urged him to attend to these things immediately, & to call often and converse with me about them. May God bless his word to the salvation of this soul. The missionary among the heathens must be deeply impressed with this great truth every day; that though Paul may plant, and Apollos water, yet it is God alone who giveth the increase.

Jan. 1, 1819. This being the first day of the year, I assembled all my schools together, to hold an examination, and also to preach to them. As some of the schools are at a considerable distance, many of the small boys did not come. One hundred and eighty attended. I found they had generally made good proficiency in their studies. Watts's minor catechisms, the Lord's prayer, creed, ten commandments, and Christ's sermon on the mount, were all repeated by many of the boys, and parts of them by all. I did not examine them in their other studies.

In addition to the boys, about fifty men attended public worship, making in all (including our household) an audience of about 250, which is the largest I have ever had in Batticotta.

After public worship, in order to try how strong were the prejudices of the boys and their parents, I invited them to

take dinner with my boys. As this was the first time I had given an invitation, I did not expect that many would accept it. Only 19 boys out of the whole number were willing to eat; the rest all positively refused. Some of the school-masters told me, that the parents had heard how the boys at Tillipally had eaten with their school on Christmas day, and had given the boys a strict charge before they left home in the morning, not to eat at my house. Their prejudices are very strong on this subject. To those boys who would not take their dinner I distributed plantains. They have no objections to eating raw fruit, even though it is given them by Christians.

CHOCTAW MISSION.

From the Panoplist.
Extract from the Journal of the Missionaries at Elliot, in the Choctaw Indian Country.
[Continued from p. 178, vol. 4, of Recorder.]

Aug. 15, 1819. Brother Kingsbury returned, but not in season to attend public worship. He was unexpectedly detained by a heavy shower and tempest. It blew almost a hurricane. The sound of the wind could be heard more than two miles.

During this scene, brother K. had an opportunity of witnessing the practice of the Indians on these occasions. The man, at whose house he took shelter, was a half breed chief, of good natural sense, and some information. As soon as they heard the wind, apprehensive what the event might be, the father and son took down their guns, deliberately loaded them, and waited the approach of the tempest. In a few moments the scene was sublime and awful. The crashing of the trees, and the darkening aspect of the clouds, were suited to lead the mind to adore, in awful silence, that Power, who rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm. At this instant the Indians discharged their guns. It is a belief, which they have probably derived from the whites, that a musket ball discharged into a hurricane will break its force. The wind passed by, without doing any other damage than breaking the tops of dry trees, and some branches from the green ones.

The following is extracted from brother K's journal, during his absence to attend the stirring of the council.

"I arrived at the council ground on the morning of the 9th, the day appointed for commencing the talk. As a number of the chiefs had not arrived, they did not proceed to business. In the evening, several kegs of whiskey were brought by Indians, to sell out to those assembled on the occasion. Capt. Folsom, & several other half breeds, immediately went to those who owned it, and stated the bad effects of selling whiskey to the Indians, while they were attending council. They were easily persuaded to deliver it up, and it was put under lock and key, until the talk should be ended."

"10. No business done to day. The chiefs from the six towns have not yet arrived. Report says, they found whiskey on the way, and will not come to the council till it is gone. Those present are perfectly civil. There has been no disturbance throughout the whole encampment; and in fact, they have no quarrels at any time, except when under the influence of whiskey."

"I have conversed with a number of the chiefs concerning the school, and the importance of making some provision for the support of the scholars. They manifested an interest on the subject, but I fear nothing decisive will be done at this meeting. By consent of the Agent, I notified them, that I wished to give them a short talk, when they are ready to hear it. They informed me that they would listen to it when the other chiefs arrived."

"11th. About 8 o'clock in the morning, Col. McKee, the U. S. Agent, called at the house where I lodged, to inform me, that a white man was found dead in the camp this morning; and requested that I would attend the funeral, as soon as a grave could be prepared. The deceased was in health yesterday, ate a hearty supper last night, and went to sleep as usual. Two white men slept by his side, who found him a lifeless corpse in the morning. How uncertain is human life! 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.'"

"At eleven attended the funeral. Many of the chiefs and Indians were present. After a short address and prayer, to which they gave profound attention, the body, wrapped in a blanket, was interred with decent solemnity."

"The council, which had been delayed on account of the funeral, convened at 12 o'clock, and gave notice that they were ready to hear what I had to say to them."

"Col. McKee very kindly introduced me to the head chiefs, and made a few remarks very favorable to the school. A talk was then delivered. [See page 6, vol. 5.]

"The place for holding the council was a square area, of 30 feet on each side, over which poles were laid supported by forks, and covered over with bushes, to screen those under it from the sun. The chiefs were seated on the ground. After I began my address a heavy shower of rain came on, and the covering of bushes proved but a comfortless shelter in the storm."

Col. McKee, myself, and two or three others, were defended by umbrellas; but the chiefs were thoroughly drenched; yet they listened to all that was said with great attention. The rain soon subsided, and after Col. McKee had read two letters to the council, they adjourned."

"12. After the council had convened this morning, Capt. Folsom, a half breed chief of some information, and who possesses great influence, addressed the council in a very animated manner, for a considerable time on the importance of schools, and several other subjects. A subscription was immediately opened, and between 80 and 90 cows & calves, & more than \$1300 in money were subscribed for the benefit of the school at Elliot. It is not probable that the whole subscription will be collected."

"16. At our meeting for business, resolved, that brother Jewell go to collect the stock lately subscribed for the benefit of this school; also, that we hire three blacks, one man & two women, of Col. McKee, for one year, if we can obtain them."

"23. Brother Jewell went with two half breeds hired for the purpose, to collect the stock lately subscribed."

"28. Brother A. V. Williams was taken ill last evening. While attending family worship, he experienced a difficulty of respiration, and was obliged to close abruptly. Some medicine was given him, and he retired to bed. In the night his wife was awakened by his groans of distress. His brother and Dr. Pride were called in, and after bathing, and administering some gentle sudorifics, he obtained a partial relief. He is still quite indisposed, so that he has not left his room to day."

"29. Brother W. was so ill last night as to require constant watching. He has become so helpless as to be unable to turn himself in bed, and to require two men to move him. His disease is considered to be the acute rheumatism, attended with a burning fever. We are sensible that all our dependence must be on God; but it is a satisfaction to have a physician in our family to prescribe such remedies as a kind Providence has furnished for the relief of suffering man."

"30. Brother and sister Kanouse left us this morning, to return to their friends in New Jersey. It was painful to part with this brother and sister, particularly under our present circumstances. They have been faithful laborers, and have greatly forwarded the work of this establishment. They came with the expectation of returning at the close of one year. We had indulged the hope, that, considering the circumstances of the mission, and our great need of help, they would have continued until winter. But their friends were unwilling that they should continue longer."

"We do believe, that if the children of God could witness the perishing condition of these heathens, they would be willing to give up their children for so glorious a work, as the bringing of them out of darkness into the light of the Gospel."

"Sept. 3. Brother W. is more comfortable this morning. Towards noon had two ague fits, followed by fever and profuse sweat. We fondly hoped his disease would change to a regular intermittent; but our hopes were soon dissipated by the return of increased pain and burning fever."

"5. The symptoms of our brother have become truly alarming. The pains, which had been alternately in his breast, back, and limbs, have become fixed in his bowels and stomach. We have relinquished all hopes of recovery. Distressing hiccoughs, and deep hollow groans, admonish us of his approaching dissolution."

"About ten in the evening the family were called together to take their final leave of our beloved brother, who was supposed to be dying. But the time of his release had not arrived. His distress is extreme, and it would almost melt a heart of stone, to hear his doleful moans. But his soul rests sweetly on Jesus, and he appears perfectly resigned to the will of his heavenly Father."

"6. Life is still prolonged, but we are not permitted to indulge any hope of recovery. The most powerful medicines have ceased to have any effect. At ten in the evening we were again called together, to witness the dying agonies of our dear friend and brother. The struggle was severe. About a quarter past eleven he was sweetly released from the sorrows and sufferings of this mortal life. 'Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord.'"

"7. About four P. M. we followed the remains of our departed fellow laborer to the silent tomb."

"How mysterious are the ways of Providence. At a time when we seem most to need assistance, one of our small number is removed by death. Few have been the days which we have spent together; but they have been pleasant. We have been united in the best and most exalted labors, which bound our hearts together by the tenderest ties."

"Brother Aries V. Williams had cheerfully devoted himself to the cause of Christ among the heathens. Having set his face to the work, he cheerfully endured the burdens and hardships which fell to his lot. While on a dying bed he was asked, if he regretted that he had come to this distant land, to labor for the cause of Christ. 'O

no,' he replied with emphasis, 'I only regret that I have done no more for him.' Through his whole sickness he was calm and resigned."

"Being asked about the state of his soul, he replied, 'I cannot say I have so lively exercises as I once had; but I know Jesus is allsufficient, in him I trust, and I feel that I can lean my head upon his breast, and breathe my life out sweetly there.' This last sentiment was often repeated, during the last days of his sickness."

"He often showed an ardent desire to speak to us, but distress and weakness of body prevented. To his deeply afflicted wife, and to his brothers and sisters in the mission, he said, 'Let your light shine;—live above the world; be fervent in spirit.' To Mrs. P. the Choctaw woman, who we hope has savingly embraced the Gospel, he said, as she entered the room, 'Can I not call you a dear sister in Christ? Jesus is my friend, I hope he will be yours.'"

"It may be truly said of him, that he was waiting the coming of his Lord. At times he would say, 'O my dear Saviour, what wait I for? Why dost thou so long delay thy coming?' Thus with a lively hope he resigned himself to the arms of his Saviour, and we trust, has gone to receive the reward of those who continue faithful unto the end. His memory will long be precious to us, and long shall we bewail the loss we have sustained. May the Lord of the harvest raise up others, of a similar spirit, to come and occupy the place vacant by his death."

"16. Brother Jewell returned with 54 cows and calves, and two steers, collected of these subscribed for the benefit of this school. The others we shall get next spring. A black woman came with brother Jewell, who was sent by the Agent to assist us for a while."

"At a meeting for business—resolved, that we hire another laborer,—that brother Williams superintend the neat stock,—that brother Jewell, in addition to his present business, take charge and assist in the work on the buildings,—and that our hired help be released from work three hours before sun set on Saturdays."

(To be continued.)

Young Men's Education Society.

Extract from the First Report of the Directors of the Auxiliary Education Society of the Young Men of Boston—Jan. 5, 1820.

Since the organization of the Society, no general effort has been made to increase the number of members. The Directors have thought best, to refer this subject, to the united wisdom and energy of the Society. The treasurer has been directed to pay over the sum of five hundred dollars, which his report will shew has been done, and by which the President of this Society has become a Vice President of the parent institution. But in order to ascertain the whole amount of aid furnished by our Society, we must not confine this statement to the sums raised directly by ourselves, but mention the other exertions which have been excited by our success. This, we believe, we may say was the fact, with regard to the Female Society of Boston and the vicinity, which has paid to the parent Society more than \$750, and has thus gone quite before us in its contributions. We are also authorized to mention a very respectable society composed chiefly of young men, in Salem. More recently there have been formed in the western part of this State—a young men and females' society in Lenox, with 40 to 50 members—a young men and females' society in Stockbridge, 50 to 60 members—a young men's Society in Pittsfield, 70 to 80 members—and a young men and females' society in Lee, with more than 100 members. The condition of membership has varied according to circumstances, from the annual payment of one dollar, to fifty cents; for children, 25 cents; and for very young children, 10 cents. Similar societies have likewise been formed in several other towns, the active management of which, has been committed to the young men. And it gives us great pleasure to notice here the Education Society of young men of Boston, Auxiliary to the Massachusetts Baptist Education Society, which has been formed with a most honorable zeal, and with very animating prospects of success. Their number of members is about the same with our own. Our object is one and the similarity of our circumstances makes us feel that they are peculiarly our brothers. We mention these Societies, not to claim any part of the honor of their well directed efforts, but to heighten the enjoyment of this anniversary, and more powerfully to stimulate the zeal of this Society.—To receive from them a generous spirit of emulation, in return for any portion of such a spirit which we may have imparted."

"It is manifest, that to continue a large Society in this town, will require constant vigilance. However numerous it may become at any one time, so rapidly do young men remove, to mention no other cause, that a few years would render it nearly extinct. The whole number of young men in town, eligible to membership on account of age, is not far from 9,000, 5,000 of these at least, ought to be with us. What

shall we not discover a better rule of life, than that which we have at present? We have already made a discovery in the case of the South-Carolina Education Society. We are fully persuaded, that the more thoroughly the subject of educating pious youth is understood at the south, the more deeply will its importance be felt, and the more successful will be all exertions relative to it.

Mr. Willis. By inserting in the Recorder, the following letter, you will convey information interesting to many readers, and oblige Yours, &c.

To Mr. Samuel T. Armstrong, Boston.

NORTH-BRIDGEWATER, Feb. 3, 1820.

Dear Sir, I have at length come to the conclusion which was anticipated in our late conversation—that it will be best to relinquish the proposed publication of the sermons of my lamented brother. When I consented, at the desire of many friends to undertake the revision of them for the press, I was but very imperfectly acquainted with the state in which the manuscripts were left. While every hour's attention to them, has enhanced my estimation of his ability and faithfulness as a preacher of the gospel, it has strengthened the conviction of my incapacity to do justice, in any selection from his writings, to the reputation which he has fairly acquired; or to meet the reasonable expectations of those, who enjoyed the privileges of his personal ministry. This difficulty arises not from any real defect in his composition, but from the mode of preparation for the pulpit, which the multiplicity of his professional avocations obliged him to adopt,—from his free use of stenographic characters, and from that comparative indifference to the precise rules of criticism, which the fervor and fertility of a mind engrossed by the higher claims and responsibilities of the sacred office, enabled and constrained him to maintain.

I earnestly hope that this late relinquishment of the service assigned me, will not be construed into an expression of disrespect for the numerous subscribers, who have so liberally patronized the proposed work; or of insensibility to the distinguished kindness with which you, Sir, have aided the commencement of it. As I did not undertake it on my own responsibility, so neither have I relinquished it without the advice and concurrence of judicious friends, whose cordial attachment to the deceased, and to the cause which he supremely loved and successfully promoted, entitles them to my entire confidence.

Yours, Sir, with much respect and affection, D. HUNTINGTON.

Union Academy, Plainfield, N. H.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Union Academy, holden by adjournment at Plainfield, the 11th of January, 1820. Voted, That for three years from this time, the Principal Instructor be, and hereby is authorized to instruct, without any charge for tuition, any number, not exceeding twenty, of such pious and indigent young men, in their studies preparatory to their entering College, as may be sent to Union Academy, and supported by any charitable society or individuals, with a view to the Gospel Ministry;—and that the Secretary be directed to procure the publication of this vote in the Recorder. True copy of record.

Attest, NEWTON WHITTELEY, Sec'y p. c.

N. B. There are four vacations in each year in said Academy, of two weeks each, commencing the third Wednesdays of February, May, August and November.

Rev. D. BRIGHAM, of Randolph, acknowledges the receipt of \$20, from the Ladies of his parish, to constitute him a life-member of the New-England Tract Society. Ever "being deceived," was first "in the transgression." With what pleasure must he now receive the welcome news constantly borne to heaven by the winged messengers of light, that her "fair daughters" in Christian lands are first in nobler deeds—first in their exertions to bruise the head of the old deceiver, and elevate fallen man to his more than primitive dignity!—Communicated.

BENEVOLENT EXERTIONS.

In Williamstown, Mass. there are five different Benevolent Societies. An Education Society, auxiliary to the American E. S.; the annual amount of their subscriptions is about \$130. A Female Education Society which raises annually more than \$100. A Female Charitable Society, which is of long standing, and applies its money for the promotion of different charitable objects; this raises the annual sum of \$100. A Society of Young Ladies, lately organized, who devote to it the labors of one half day weekly, and which, judging from what has already been done, will procure 80 or 100 dollars annually. A Society of Young Misses, who devote their subscriptions to the education of heathen children; amount not known. In addition to this, many of the people are members of the County Education and County Bible Societies, and have made their Pastor a life-member of the American Bible Society. For the Mission to the Sandwich Islands they contributed the last fall between 80 & 90 dollars, and 100 yards of cotton and linen cloth. Those who live within the vicinity of the College, do much every year, by boarding and assisting in other ways, such indigent young men as are looking for the Ministry, and have in this way enabled many to obtain an education, who otherwise would have been excluded from a life of usefulness.—The Directors of the Sabbath School, at its close in November last, besides making many presents in books, gave to the children ten dollars, as further rewards for their punctual attendance, good behaviour, and for committing to memory 68,000 verses in the Bible or answers in Catechisms. The Children, instead of expending this ten dollars for trifles, voted unanimously to devote it to the education of heathen youth. Some of these Children were subjects of the late interesting revival of religion in that place, and finding how precious was the Saviour, they felt deeply for those who had never heard his name.—Communicated.

[We have omitted some facts and reflections contained in the foregoing communication, because they have before appeared on our pages in other forms.]

IMPIETY PUNISHED.

Extract from a letter from Cumberland county, Virginia, to a Correspondent in Norfolk, dated Jan. 15, 1820. Published in the Norfolk Herald.

"Respecting the death of the young lady in Charlotte, concerning which you request particulars, what I have ascertained amounts to this: That a certain young lady of Charlotte, (with whose name I am unacquainted) of considerable wealth, was preparing to go to sermon, and while standing before her glass, where she had been some time combing and curling her hair, her sister observed that unless she made haste they would be too late.—She with an angry and haughty tone replied, that she had rather go to Hell, than to Church without having her hair fixed to please her!—No sooner had this impious exclamation escaped her lips than she dropped dead on the floor!—I can say no more than that such an occurrence actually did take place!"

Effects of Intemperance.—By the papers before us, we find, that a Mr. Hunt, on Bennington, Vt. was frozen to death, on the 9th ult.; a Mr. David Root, of Kent, Con. was also frozen to death about three quarters of a mile from home. Both were intoxicated!

We are happy to learn by a late "Intelligencer," that the Ladies of Bullock's Creek and Salem Congregations, S. C. have raised fifty dollars to constitute their pastor, the Rev. A. Williams, a life-member of the South-Carolina Education Society, Auxiliary to the American Education Society. We are fully persuaded, that the more thoroughly the subject of educating pious youth is understood at the south, the more deeply will its importance be felt, and the more successful will be all exertions relative to it.

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Attest, NEWTON WHITTELEY, Sec'y p. c.

N. B. There are four vacations in each year in said Academy, of two weeks each, commencing the third Wednesdays of February, May, August and November.

Rev. D. BRIGHAM, of Randolph, acknowledges the receipt of \$20, from the Ladies of his parish, to constitute him a life-member of the New-England Tract Society. Ever "being deceived," was first "in the transgression." With what pleasure must he now receive the welcome news constantly borne to heaven by the winged messengers of light, that her "fair daughters" in Christian lands are first in nobler deeds—first in their exertions to bruise the head of the old deceiver, and elevate fallen man to his more than primitive dignity!—Communicated.

BENEVOLENT EXERTIONS.

In Williamstown, Mass. there are five different Benevolent Societies. An Education Society, auxiliary to the American E. S.; the annual amount of their subscriptions is about \$130. A Female Education Society which raises annually more than \$100. A Female Charitable Society, which is of long standing, and applies its money for the promotion of different charitable objects; this raises the annual sum of \$100. A Society of Young Ladies, lately organized, who devote to it the labors of one half day weekly, and which, judging from what has already been done, will procure 80 or 100 dollars annually. A Society of Young Misses, who devote their subscriptions to the education of heathen children; amount not known. In addition to this, many of the people are members of the County Education and County Bible Societies, and have made their Pastor a life-member of the American Bible Society. For the Mission to the Sandwich Islands they contributed the last fall between 80 & 90 dollars, and 100 yards of cotton and linen cloth. Those who live within the vicinity of the College, do much every year, by boarding and assisting in other ways, such indigent young men as are looking for the Ministry, and have in this way enabled many to obtain an education, who otherwise would have been excluded from a life of usefulness.—The Directors of the Sabbath School, at its close in November last, besides making many presents in books, gave to the children ten dollars, as further rewards for their punctual attendance, good behaviour, and for committing to memory 68,000 verses in the Bible or answers in Catechisms. The Children, instead of expending this ten dollars for trifles, voted unanimously to devote it to the education of heathen youth. Some of these Children were subjects of the late interesting revival of religion in that place, and finding how precious was the Saviour, they felt deeply for those who had never heard his name.—Communicated.

[We have omitted some facts and reflections contained in the foregoing communication, because they have before appeared on our pages in other forms.]

IMPIETY PUNISHED.

Extract from a letter from Cumberland county, Virginia, to a Correspondent in Norfolk, dated Jan. 15, 1820. Published in the Norfolk Herald.

"Respecting the death of the young lady in Charlotte, concerning which you request particulars, what I have ascertained amounts to this: That a certain young lady of Charlotte, (with whose name I am unacquainted) of considerable wealth, was preparing to go to sermon, and while standing before her glass, where she had been some time combing and curling her hair, her sister observed that unless she made haste they would be too late.—She with an angry and haughty tone replied, that she had rather go to Hell, than to Church without having her hair fixed to please her!—No sooner had this impious exclamation escaped her lips than she dropped dead on the floor!—I can say no more than that such an occurrence actually did take place!"

Effects of Intemperance.—By the papers before us, we find, that a Mr. Hunt, on Bennington, Vt. was frozen to death, on the 9th ult.; a Mr. David Root, of Kent, Con. was also frozen to death about three quarters of a mile from home. Both were intoxicated!

NAVY CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Agreeably to public notice from Com. Isaac Hull, Commanding Naval Officer on the Boston Station, there was a general and full meeting of the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps attached to this station, and in the vicinity, held at his house, in the Navy Yard, Charleston, on Saturday evening the 5th inst. Com. HULL was called to the chair, and the Rev. C. FELCH chosen Secretary of the meeting.

The President made known his object in calling the meeting, and laid before it a Circular from a committee of officers on the New York Station relating to forming a general society to be composed of Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, for the relief and support of the widows and families of Officers who shall be killed in battle, or die while in the service of their country. Resolutions were offered, and unanimously accepted, expressive of the wish of the meeting to unite in forming an association for the purpose, on a permanent basis; appointing a Committee to correspond with the Navy Board, and Committees on other stations upon the subject; authorizing it to appoint delegates for forming a Constitution, and devising means for carrying into effect the charitable object. The following gentlemen compose the Committee, viz:—Commodore John Shaw, Captain James Renshaw, Captain Robert D. Wainwright, Lieutenant Daniel Geisinger, Chaplain Chester Felch, Surgeon Samuel R. Trevel, junr. Purser William S. Rogers, Sailing Master Charles F. Waldo, Midshipman William Boden. The Committee met the same evening, and organized, by appointing Com. SHAW, Chairman, and Rev. Mr. FELCH, Sec'y.

INSTALLATION.

On Wednesday, the 25th ult. the connexion which had for thirty-eight years subsisted between the Rev. DAVID PARSONS, D. D. and the First Church and Society, in Amherst, Mass. being by mutual consent dissolved; the Rev. DANIEL A. CLARK, was installed their Pastor.

Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Solomon Williams, of Northampton; Sermon, by Rev. Noah Porter, of Farmington, Conn.; Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Lyman, of Hatfield; Charge to the Pastor, followed by a short Address to his People, by Rev. Dr. Parsons; Fellowship of the Churches, expressed by Rev. John Woodbridge, of Hadley; and Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Experience Porter, of Belchertown.

The day being uncommonly pleasant for the season, the audience was large, and the several exercises, in themselves excellent, were rendered in a much higher degree interesting, by the affectionate and impressive Address of the aged Pastor, who, consulting the interests of his flock, consented to leave them under the sole watch of his successor. It is to be remarked, however, that the pastoral relation was dissolved, with the most perfect harmony and friendship still subsisting between him and them.—Mirror.

ORDAINED.—At Southwick, (Mass.) on Wednesday the 24th inst. Rev. CALVIN FOOT, over the congregational church and society in that place. Introductory prayer by Rev. Isaac Potter of Granby (Conn.); sermon by Rev. Alfred Ely, of Monson, from Eph. vi. 19, 20; consecrating prayer by Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, of Granville; charge to the pastor by Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Suffield; right hand of fellowship by Rev. John Keep, of Blandford, and concluding prayer, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, of Springfield.

The American Bible Society, have acknowledged having received \$165 87 cents, to constitute the Rev. Abel Abbot, of Beverly, Rev. Stephen Gano, of Providence, Rev. Walter Monmouth, of Flatbush; Rev. John Marsh of Weatherfield, and Rev. Charles Willington, of Templeton, Members for life of that important institution. They also acknowledge having received in Jan. 1820, \$1409 75 cents, from various Societies and individuals, \$646 and 85 cents of which were from the New Hampshire Bible Society. The Bibles issued in January were 2657. Testaments 2051.

There was 130 dollars and 31 cents collected at the third Baptist Society (Rev. DANIEL SHARP, Pastor,) in this town, on Sunday last, for the benefit of Messrs. TRUE & WESTON, sufferers by the late fire in State Street, and also on Monday week, 50 dollars at the Columbian Museum.

True & Weston have given notice that the "Christian Watchman," will be re-commenced this day, and have requested Post-Masters of towns where their papers were received, to ascertain who were the subscribers, and forward their names, their books having been destroyed.

The committee of the Legislature of New-York, on the subject of their State Prisons, have reported, that the expense exceeded their income 50,000 dollars, exclusive of buildings and repairs. "These Institutions," add the Committee, "beside being burthensome and expensive, have failed to answer the purposes of correction, which it was hoped and believed they would do."

By a calculation made from authentic information, it appears that two hundred thousand souls have perished by the sword in the Spanish American Provinces of Venezuela, Caracas, &c. since the commencement of the civil war therein.

MURDER.—The South Carolina papers mention, that on the 22d ult. Mr. THOMAS HANCOCK, a planter of that State, was killed by one of his slaves, named Ephraim; who shot him through the head, as he was standing by his fire, preparing to go to bed.—The murderer was instigated to the act by another slave named Sam, who prepared the gun for the purpose. It appears the murderer was not suspected, but was so conscience-struck, at his master's funeral, as to confess the deed. Both slaves were tried, convicted, and sentenced to death—Ephraim to be hung, and Sam to be BURNED!

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE, FEB. 5, 1820.

A resolve passed both Houses on petitions of the towns of Dudley, &c. authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to ascertain the boundary line between this State and Connecticut.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.—Williams College.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the joint committee on this subject, which was, That it is inexpedient to remove the College from Williamstown to Northampton.—The acceptance of the report was opposed by the Hon. Messrs. LYMAN and BANISTER, and advocated by the Hon. Messrs. QUINCY and SALTONSTALL, when the question to accept it was decided by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Hon. Messrs. Varnum, Quincy, Rice, Bartlett, Moody, Campbell, Hunewell, Hart, Hyde, Freeman, Endicott, Hoyt, Saltonstall, Howland, Gardner, Williams, Parker, Gay, Dwight, Trafts, Longley, Gorham, Reynolds, Allen, Adams, Hobart, French, Bigelow, Eastman, and Irish.—36.

NAYS.—Hon. Messrs. Chandler, King, Williams, Banister, and Lyman.—5.

HOUSE, Saturday, Feb. 5.

Death of Mr. Smith.—Mr. WHITMAN, of Boston, rose and said, that it was his melancholy duty to announce to the House the demise of the Hon. JONATHAN SMITH, the Senior Monitor, and a Member of that House from the town of West-Springfield, who had died that morning; and to inform the House, that the friends of the deceased proposed to send his remains for interment at West-Springfield, at one o'clock this day. He therefore moved, that a Committee be appointed to make the usual arrangements on the occasion.

At one o'clock the Executive and Legislative Bodies assembled on the floor of the State House, and proceeded to Earle's hotel, where the body

lay, and where the funeral procession was formed in the usual order.

The procession then moved to the Rev. Mr. LOWELL's meeting-house, where prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. JENKS, Chaplain of the House. From thence the procession moved to the Suffolk line, on West-Boston Bridge, where the coffin was transferred from the Funeral Hearse to a sleigh provided for the occasion, which proceeded on its way to West-Springfield, where the body will be interred.

A bill to lay a tax (of four dollars) on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, was read twice.

The Rev. Mr. WM. JENKS, Chaplain of the House, was chosen to preach the Election Sermon, in May next.

CONGRESS OF THE U. S.

IN SENATE, FEB. 1, 1820.

MISSOURI QUESTION.—Mr. BARBOUR, of Virginia, concluded the speech he began yesterday against the restriction. He was followed by Mr. ROBERTS, of Penn. in support of it; and he was succeeded by Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, against it, who closed the debate.

The question was then taken on the restrictive proviso offered by Mr. ROBERTS, which is in the following words:

"Provided also, that the further introduction into the said State of persons to be held in slavery or involuntary servitude within the same, shall be absolutely and irreversibly prohibited."

And decided in the negative by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, King, of N. York, Lowrie, Melten, Morrill, Noble, Otis, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Taylor, Tichenor, Trimble, Wilson.—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Hunter, Johnson, of Kentucky, of Lou. King, of Ala. Lanman, Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Macon, Palmer, Parrott, Pleasants, Pinkey, Smith, Stokes, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker, of Ala. Walker, of Geo. Williams, of Miss. Williams, of Tenn.—27.

Thursday, Feb. 3.—Missouri Bill.—The Senate resumed the consideration of this bill. Mr. BERRILL withdrew his motion, to allow the following amendment, offered by Mr. THOMAS, of Illinois:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that tract of country ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof, as is included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.—Provided always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid." Referred to Monday next!

HOUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Missouri Bill.—The House again resolved into a Committee on this bill.

Mr. REID, of Georgia, in a speech of half an hour, opposed; Mr. CLAGGETT, of N. H. in a speech of one hour, and Mr. DOWSE, of Mass. in a speech of half an hour, advocated the Restriction respecting Slavery.

Mr. HANCOCK then rose, and after a few remarks, moved that the committee rise, when the committee rose, obtained leave to sit again and the House Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.—On motion of Mr. PINKEY, in order to prevent dueling and violations of the State Laws, the following resolution was agreed to:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consider of the expediency of restoring to all the States the jurisdiction of the Territory ceded them for forts and arsenals, so far as respects the execution of their State Laws for the prevention and punishment of crimes, and recovery of debts.

Thursday, Feb. 3.—Secret Journals of Congress.—The resolution authorizing the publication of the secret Journal of the Old Congress, from the treaty of 1783, until the formation of the present Constitution, was read a third time, when a debate of nearly two hours length arose on it; and the resolution was referred to a select Committee.

[The National Intelligencer thus notices this debate:—"An unexpected debate, short, but pithy, took place in the House of Representatives yesterday, on the proposition to authorize the publication of the Secret Journal of the Congress of the old Confederation, from the Treaty of 1783, up to the formation of the present Constitution: By an act of the last Congress, it may be recollected, the publication of that Journal was authorized, up to the Treaty of Peace: Some hints were thrown out in the course of the debate, which shew the feelings of the times. It is enough to say, that the Missouri question was visible through the whole texture of this debate on a totally different matter."]

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

An arrival at New York, from Liverpool, brings London dates to the last Dec. from which the following articles have been selected.

The London papers, including the Courier to the evening of the 30th of December, contain nothing of an interesting complexion. The country was quiet, and the strong measures of the government had a tendency to restore confidence. The stocks were on the rise, and markets "a shade better."

The eleven persons, delegates from the disaffected districts, who were apprehended at Manchester, have undergone an examination before the Magistrates. Ten of them were committed to Lancaster Castle for want of bail, charged with a conspiracy.

The House of Commons, on the 28th of Dec. agreed to the Blasphemous and Seditious Libel Bill, notwithstanding the motion of Lord Donoughmore, in the House of Lords that they should be taken into consideration that day three months.

The House of Lords have passed a bill laying a duty, the same as is now paid on newspapers, on all pamphlets, with a view to check the circulation of seditious writings.

GIBRALTER NEWS.

The Norfolk papers contain several extracts of letters from Gibraltar to the 25th Nov. containing some intelligence but more conjectures on Spanish affairs, than before received; although we have received dates direct from Cadiz nearly a fortnight later.

They state that intrigue continued to be the order of the day at Madrid;—that new Ministerial changes were contemplated;—that England had given official notice, that she had not interfered with our treaty, except to recommend to Spain its ratification; but the wise-acre adds, "the English Agents have been very busy at Madrid."—That the Duke of Alagon—so notorious in the correspondence between Mr. Adams and Don Onis—had been appointed Captain General of Aragon, perhaps, as an equivalent for the renunciation of his Florida grant.—That the new Spanish Queen interests herself much in favor of the Spanish exiles;—and that the King of Brazil had made the following proposition to Ferdinand 7th, "That if the King will consent to establish his brother Charles in Buenos Ayres, to form (of course) an adequate kingdom, they will not only renounce their claims to Ollivenca, and the one million four hundred thousand dollars due them but will assist all their forces toward his establishment." We know not yet the answer of the king.—Cent.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

"Success.—Two more travellers in the paths of Belzoni, have made their appearance in Egypt, the one a Mr. Bankes, an English gentleman, and the other a Chevalier Ferdini, who has already visited Mount Sinai, and the Coptic monasteries in the vicinity of Tor.—The fact of Mr. Belzoni being still alive, must rejoice every lover of scientific research, and the more so when we consider, that he will now have an opportunity of correcting the errors respecting the antiquities of Egypt, into which we have been led by a contemporary traveller."

"Wahabees.—Though we find that the Wahabee chief Abdallah, and some of his officers were beheaded at Constantinople in December last, and that another victory had also been gained over them, in which the chieftain who succeeded Abdallah was slain, yet we find their measures still vigorous and their courage still unshaken. The daughter of a former chief, has now the supreme command, and as she is a woman of extraordinary talents, she has infused into her followers an enthusiasm, that will again lead them to victory."

"Kutch.—For these several years past this devoted country has been visited both by famine and pestilence, which, added to intestine broils, has very much thinned its population. Twenty years ago, with the exception of the boatmen, and the Bhattias, there was not a native of Kutch to be seen; but now they have commenced agriculturalists, and form a very prominent portion of the inhabitants of Bombay, and we have but little doubt but this last dreadful visitation, will induce many more to emigrate, should not the fostering hand of the British Government not only afford present aid, but future instruction in pointing out to them, the natural resources of their country, now useless for want of energy in the inhabitants. We allude to its iron and coal mines; some small quantity of the former is occasionally brought to Bombay, and specimens of coal found on the surface, lead us to suppose that this substance might be found of good quality. This is by no means a visionary speculation, for it is a well known fact, that the price of fire wood, and consequently all other kinds of wood have been annually increasing."

"We have been favored with some notices respecting the Chevalier Ferdini mentioned in a former paragraph.

"This traveller departed from Italy in the autumn of 1817, and proceeding to Egypt, was the second who entered into the Pyramid of Cephrenes, and accompanied Lord Belmore into Nubia. He has also travelled to Idumea, Philicia, Judea, Samaria, Galilee, Phenicia, Syria, & Mesopotamia. After having performed a very dangerous journey, and visited the ruins of Thebes, Memphis Ascalon, Tyre, Sidon, Antioch, and Jerusalem, he reached Balbec and Palmyra.

"Returned into Egypt, he crossed the Red-Sea, and visited Mounts Horeb and Sinai.

"He now meditates proceeding to Babylon, and from thence through Persia into India."

MARRIAGES.

In West-Barnstable, by Rev. E. Pratt, Mr. Arthur Marston, to Miss Hannah Jones; Mr. Hervey Hinkley, to Miss Caroline Smith.

At Hanover, Ms. by Rev. Seth Chapin, Mr. Charles F. Thatcher, to Miss Sylvia Crocker.

DEATHS.

In Boston, widow Sarah Mandeville, aged 81; Mr. Samuel Geyer, 42; Mrs. Catharine G. Emmons, dau. of Mr. Samuel E.; Ebenezer Rhoades, 13, son of Mr. James W. Burditt; Miss Mary Peck, 80.—At Weston, Mrs. Abigail, relict of Dea. Samuel Fisk, aged 74.—At Billerica, Mrs. Sarah Frost, 95.—At Salem, Mrs. Betsey Pike, 27, wife of Mr. Hugh P.; Capt. Andrew Tucker, 47; Mrs. Elizabeth Shepard, 27, wife of Mr. Stephen W. Shepard, 40.—At Cambridge, Mr. Stephen Goddard, 79.—At West-Barnstable, Mr. Benjamin Smith, 63; and his brother, Mr. Joseph Smith, 80; Mrs. Mary Bursley, 78, wife of Mr. John Bursley.—At Johnston, R. I. Abraham Belknap, Esq. 92.—At Chester, Vt. Benj. Blaney, Esq. late of Malden, Ms.—At Woodstock, Gen. Solomon W. Burk, Sheriff of Windsor county.—At North-Haven, Rev. Benj. Trumbull, author of the History of Connecticut, at an advanced age.—At Hartford, Mr. Daniel Olcott, 80; Mrs. Mehitable Belden, 53, wife of Mr. Thomas B.; Mrs. Prudence Maiden, 52; Mrs. Catharine Robinson, 30.—At Providence, Mrs. Sarah J. Tillinghast, wife of Mr. Jeremiah T.; Capt. Joseph Comstock, 28.—At Portsmouth, Mrs. Hannah Lawton, 61, wife of Robert L. Esq.

Died, at Hanover, Mass. on the 3d inst. ASHER FREEMAN, a man of color, in the 65th year of his age. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, in which he served his country more than seven years, and has enjoyed a pension. The manner of his death was very distressing and alarming. He was in good health, and was left sitting by the fire-side alone in the house, and found by his daughter, after she had been absent a few moments, fallen backwards into the fire, so badly burned, from his hips to his shoulders, that his flesh in places, was literally roasted to the bones. He survived twenty-four hours in great agony.—It is supposed he was seized with a fit. Thus, when we are sitting quiet and comfortable by our fire-sides, the arrows of death are flying around us.—Communicated.

NORFOLK, ss.—At a Probate Court at Quincy, Feb. 3th, 1820.

ON the Petition of ELIZA VINSON, Executrix of the last Will of THOMAS WARREN VINSON, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, Cordwainer, deceased, praying to be authorised to sell so much of said deceased's Real Estate as will produce the sum of seventeen hundred dollars for the payment of his just debts, and an additional amount for the expenses of Administration and incidental expenses, in manner prescribed by law.—Ordered, that the consideration of said Petition be referred to a Probate Court, to be holden at Dedham, on Wednesday the day after the 1st Tuesday of March next, and that the said ELIZA give notice thereof to all persons interested in said deceased's Estate, by publishing an attested copy of this Order in the Recorder, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, before said time, that they may then and there appear, and they shall be heard concerning the same.

EDWARD H. ROBINSON, Judge of Probate.

Copy Attest, SAMUEL HAVEN, Register.

NORFOLK, ss.—At a Probate Court at Quincy, Feb. 8th, 1820.

ON the Petition of JACOB LOUD, Administrator of the Estate of DAVID SHAW, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, Housewright, deceased, intestate, praying to be authorised to sell so much of the Real Estate of which said deceased, died, seized, as will produce the sum of one hundred dollars, and an additional amount for expenses of Administration and incidental charges, in manner prescribed by law.—Ordered, that the consideration of said Petition be referred to the day after the first Tuesday of March next, and that said Administrator give notice thereof to all persons interested therein, by publishing an attested copy of this Order in the Recorder, printed in Boston, three weeks successively before said time, that they may then and there appear, and they shall be heard concerning the same, if they see cause.

EDWARD H. ROBINSON, Judge of Probate.

Copy Attest, SAMUEL HAVEN, Register.

BOSTON RECORDER, Vols. 3 and 4, which have never been used,—one copy for sale at the Recorder-Office, at the subscription price.

An Apprentice, of good education, and steady habits is wanted at the Recorder's Office.

